

# Predicting drug bioavailability using PBPK modeling and Global Sensitivity Analysis to identify sensitive parameters

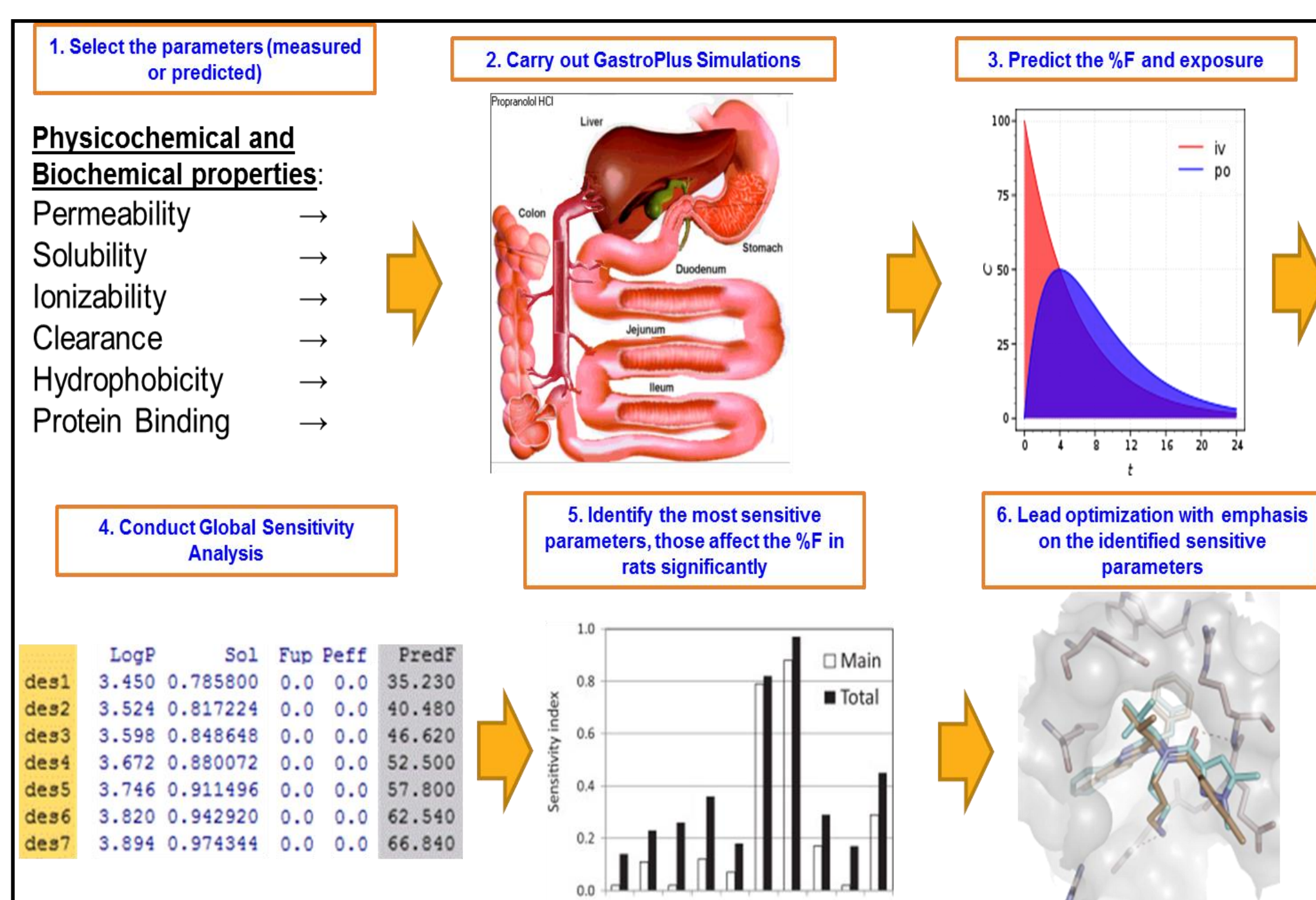
Pankaj R. Daga<sup>1</sup>, Michael B. Bolger<sup>2</sup>, Ian S. Haworth<sup>3</sup>, Robert D. Clark<sup>2</sup>, and Eric Martin<sup>\*1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Novartis Institute of Biomedical Research, Emeryville, CA 94608, United States, <sup>2</sup>Simulations Plus Inc., Lancaster, CA 93534, United States, <sup>3</sup>Department of Pharmacology and Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089, United States

## Introduction

- ADME modeling in lead optimization typically includes only QSAR/QSPR predictions of physicochemical properties or simple allometric scaling to predict species variation.
- Many physicochemical properties might be modified to improve exposure. Prioritizing is difficult.
- Physiologically-Based Pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modeling, typically applied on individual compounds for clinical trials, gives more accurate and detailed mechanistic results.
- Inputs required for PBPK modeling are the very same properties, that med chemists intend to modify to improve bioavailability
- Predicting clearance is the challenge in modeling whole series, and that was solved with the help of local QSAR for an apparent intrinsic clearance
- Global Sensitivity Analysis (GSA) of PBPK models for whole chemical series in lead opt. could identify the most effective properties to improve drug exposure.

## Approach



## Conclusions

- PBPK ADME simulations successfully adapted to lead series:
  - Predicting clearance was solved with a local QSAR for "ideal" CL<sub>fit</sub>
  - In 3 cases, >80% of %F predictions within 2X all *in silico*
  - Good local QSAR for CL<sub>fit</sub> with only 15-20 *in vivo* %F's
- Global Sensitivity Analysis finds key properties:
  - Methods developed for GSA of chemical series
  - Unique advice for each series:
    - DPP4 & HSD1 only CL<sub>int</sub>
    - Kinase: CL<sub>int</sub> + logD, Sw and RBP
  - Specific advice for each compound within series

## Reliable results using local QSAR for fitted intrinsic clearance

### DPP-4 Inhibitors (Merck)

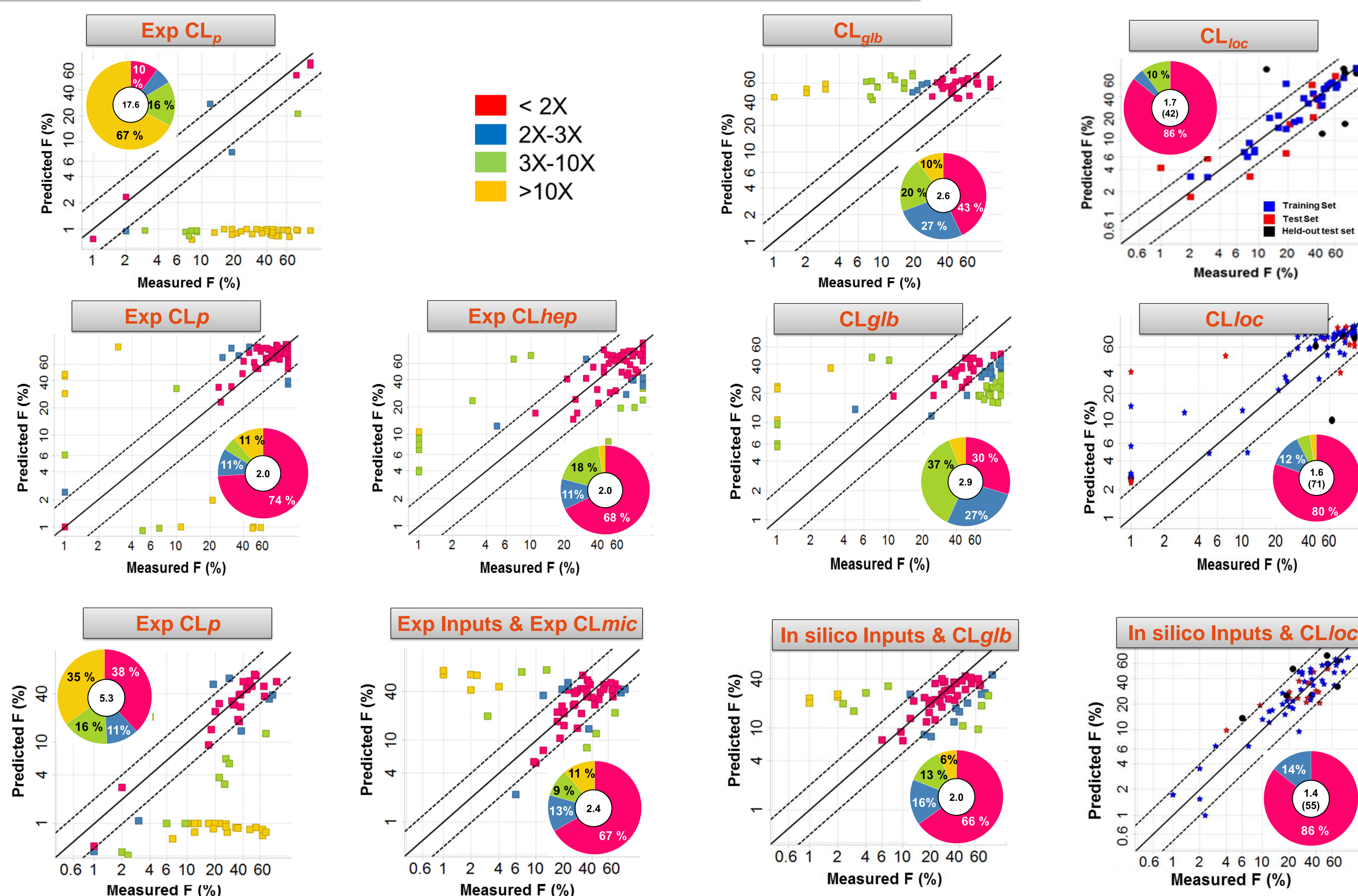
- ✓ 49 Inhibitors
- ✓ RAT *in vivo* data : %F, CL<sub>p</sub>
- ✓ Physicochem prop & *in vitro* data :-

### 11β-HSD1 Inhibitors (AZ)

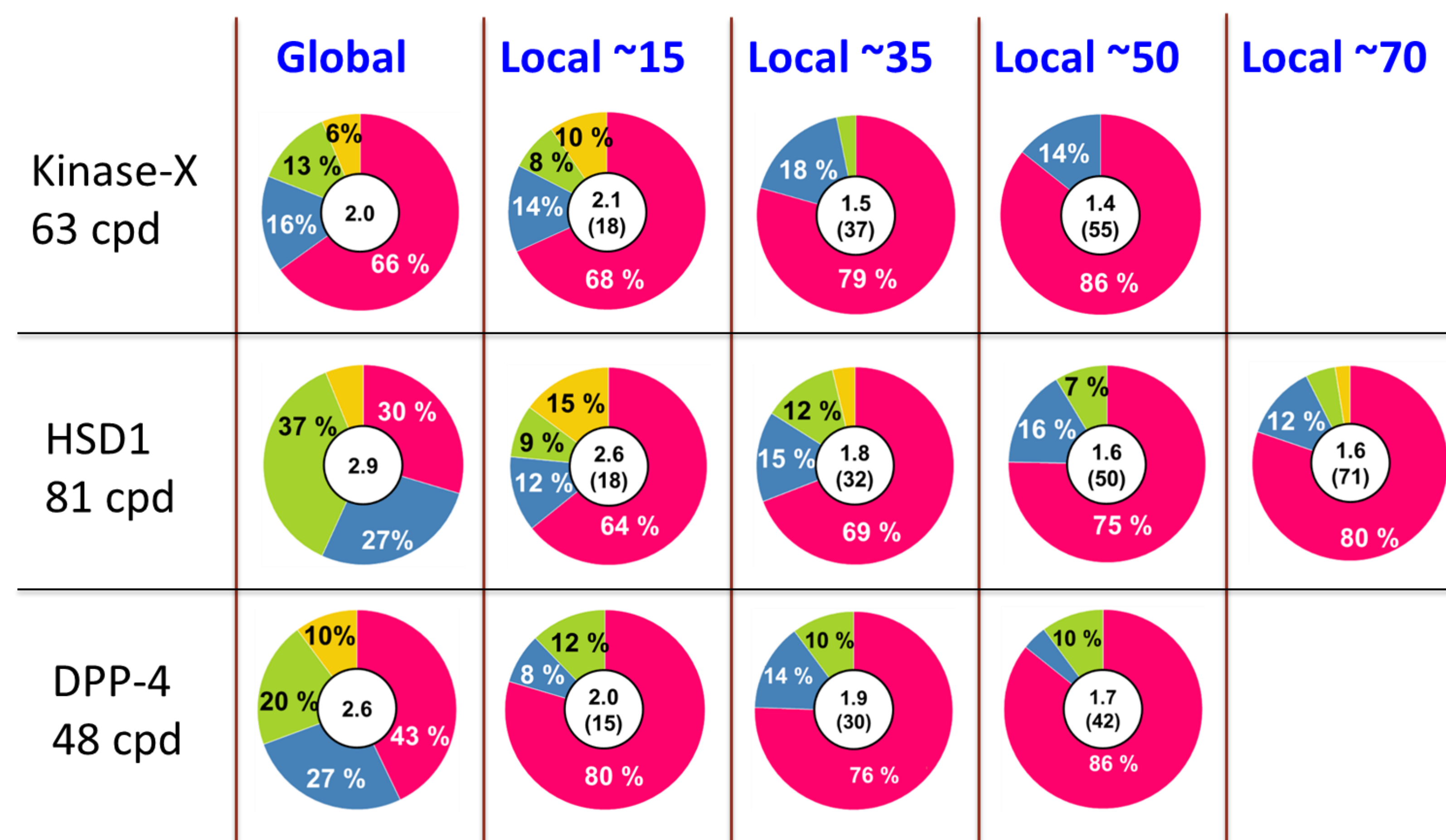
- ✓ 81 Inhibitors
- ✓ RAT *in vivo* data : %F, CL<sub>p</sub>
- ✓ Physicochem prop & *in vitro* data: CL<sub>int(hep)</sub>

### Kinase-X inhibitors (In-House)

- ✓ 63 Compounds
- ✓ RAT *in vivo* data : %F, CL<sub>p</sub>, AUC, C<sub>max</sub>
- ✓ Physicochem prop & *in vitro* data : Sol, Perm, PPB, CL<sub>int(mic)</sub>



## Series can be modeled from as few as 15 rat studies



## Sensitivity coefficients identify series-specific properties that control %F

